

THE STRIKE IS OFF.

The Switchmen's Strike at East Buffalo, N. Y., Called Off After a Long Consultation of the Chiefs of the Various Orders. The Switchmen Had to Stand Alone, and were Not Strong Enough to Cope with the Force Brought Against Them.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25, 11 p. m.—A four hour conference was held this afternoon between Grand Master Sweeney, Grand Master Wilkinson, Grand Master Sullivan and Grand Chief Clark. After leaving the conference, Grand Master Sweeney and Local Master Moriarty, of the switchmen, called together the members of the committee that has been conducting the strike, and it was before long reported that at 11 p. m. a statement would be ready. As early as 10:30 there was a camp of newspaper men on the fourth floor of the See hotel, before the door of room 163, the quarters that have been the home of the switchmen's chief during his stay in Buffalo. Shortly before 11 o'clock the door was opened and the waiting throng entered. The statement of the strike, made verbally by the grand master, was in substance as follows: "The duly authorized committee have declared the strike off at midnight and I have sanctioned their decision. Five hundred and fifteen switchmen cannot cope with twelve big railway corporations and 8,000 militia and succeed. We have made a strong fight and have lost."

Asked if he had anything to say in regard to the failure of the other organizations to come to the aid of the switchmen, he replied: "Let them speak for themselves. I have nothing further to say."

As other questions were about to be asked Mr. Sweeney, a member of the committee with whom the grand master had been consulting, created a small sensation by saying: "I want to say right here that the big men, the trainmen and firemen refused to give up any help. My name is Barrett and you can say I said so."

During this brief but emphatic speech Mr. Sweeney and others tried to keep the indignant brother quiet, but he had his say. When asked to give his views on the possibility that the present strike may lead to a renewal of the federation of railway employees, Mr. Sweeney declined to say anything further, in this respect, following the lead of other executives, who, when asked the same question after the afternoon conference, simply answered that the future was not discussed.

As soon as the news began to spread over the city, which it did very rapidly in spite of the storm, there was general rejoicing. The immediate withdrawal of the troops is not expected, as it will take more or less time for a complete restoration of quiet and cessation of the guerrilla-like attacks to which non-union men and soldiers have been subjected.

TIN AND TERNE.

Report of Ira Ayer, Special Agent of the Treasury Department on the Matter of the Production of Tin and Terne Plates in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The special report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, deputed to examine into the question of the production of tin and terne plates, is made public. The total production of tin and terne plates proper for the year ended June 30, 1892, by quarters, was as follows: September 30, 1891, 827,922; December 31, 1891, 1,109,721; March 31, 1892, 3,299,235; June 30, 1892, 8,230,751. Total, 15,446,719.

The production of American sheet iron or steel, made of tin articles and ware, tinned or terne coated, during the year, as shown by the sworn statements of manufacturers received yesterday was 4,482,228 pounds. As these manufacturers constitute tin and terne plates within the meaning of the law it now seems probable that when full returns of the same are received, the total production for the year, inclusive of such manufacturers, will not fall much short of 20,000,000 pounds.

A careful estimate shows that the quantity of black plate produced in the United States, and which entered into the manufacture of tin and terne plates during the year, was as follows: September 30, 1891, 983,547; December 31, 1891, 1,200,691; March 31, 1892, 2,132,082; June 30, 1892, 5,178,243. Total, 9,294,563.

To which add black plates sold to stamping companies, made into articles and wares, and tinned or terne coated, as per returns to date, 4,828,228, makes the aggregate 14,124,791 pounds. In other words, of the production of tin and terne plates proper for the year, over 68 per cent. and of the total production, over 70 per cent. were made from American black plates. During the first five years of the strike, the aggregate of tin and terne plates was: eleven during the second, twenty during the third and twenty-six during the fourth. The probability is that at least eight new names will be added to the list of manufacturers at the end of the present quarter.

Caught Dying on the Track.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Private Charles Delahanty, of Company D, twelfth regiment, was injured yesterday morning by a train. He was taken to the Emergency hospital. Delahanty was dazed on the track and did not see the freight, which was backing down. He was thrown from the track and injured about the head and shoulders.

A Hold but Vain Dash for Liberty.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Yesterday morning while small squads of convicts at the house of correction, East Cambridge, were being taken from their cells to the bath room, Joseph Paradis, who since an unsuccessful attempt to escape last June had been kept in close confinement, dashed out of his squad and through the prison office to the street. He was closely followed by Deputy Master Ford, who after vainly chasing the fugitive through several streets, was obliged to bring him down with a revolver bullet which entered the knee, making a painful wound.

Tennessee Miners Threaten to Invade Georgia.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 25.—A messenger from Whiteside says it is rumored that miners from Whiteside will attack Cole City stockade. Cole City is in Georgia. Georgia's adjutant-general has ordered troops to be in readiness to move to the front. The invasion of Georgia by Tennessee miners will provoke a serious war, and Georgia can put 4,000 men in the field on short notice, being the best southern state with respect to militia. Superintendent Cannon, at Cole City, has asked Georgia for military aid.

TALK ON CHOLERA.

It is the Leading Topic in England, Both Among the People and in the Press.—The Lancet's Prediction Verified.—The Duty of the Hour to Prepare for Invasion.—The Immediate Training of Special Nurses Recommended.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Everybody is talking about the cholera and the chances of the scourge invading Great Britain. The newspapers are beginning to publish so-called remedies, every day being given full publicity. These, with the dispatches contained in the papers, have a tendency to create public alarm and neutralize any effect which might have otherwise been produced by the calm tone of the editorials of the leading journals, in which the avoidance of worry and apprehension is urged, while the taking of all reasonable precaution is also advised.

The Lancet takes a pessimistic view of the situation. It is regarded by many as a significant fact, as the Lancet is recognized as a very weighty authority on all matters of this kind. It must be admitted, too, that the Lancet has constantly predicted just what was occurring in connection with the present march of cholera in the East. It is warning that the epidemic had hardly reached sufficient proportions in the East to attract general attention. These warnings have been reiterated at every step of the disease westward. The true nature of the disease from which the world is suffering at this time was also exposed by the Lancet, and is largely due to this exposure that the French government awoke to action and succeeded in stamping out the plague before it had reached a formidable stage in the French capital. The paper takes the ground that there is every reason to expect the advent of the cholera in England. The duty of the hour is to prepare for the invasion as if its coming was assured. For this reason the Lancet advises the immediate opening of training schools for cholera nurses. Unless this training is begun at once, it says, we are likely to find ourselves in the grasp of the epidemic without a staff of nurses capable of attending the sick. The paper declares that the ordinary nurses can not deal properly with cholera patients. A special training is required.

In giving its reasons for predicting the entrance of the disease into England, the Lancet argues that the rapidity with which the infection has traveled by the aid of German railways carrying Russian emigrants to the North sea, has brought us face to face with a type of the disease having all the virulence of the Asiatic form. In former years the situation was different. The present state of things is far more serious than if the disease had reached a point as near England as Hamburg after a longer period of travel and over a longer route.

In the latter circumstance the malarial would lose some of its violent characteristics on route. Now we are apt to find persons leaving Hamburg apparently well and arriving well in England, insuring their passage of quarantine, and yet falling ill immediately afterward.

The health officers at Gravesend are looking for every vessel arriving from continental ports and every cargo ship that can be devised is in operation; but as yet no suspicious case has been discovered among passengers or crews.

The president of the Berlin police has made it known through the press that doctors and heads of families are bound instantly to report all cases of illness suspected to be cholera so long as the epidemic shall continue.

THE GOVERNMENT ALERT.

Officials Confident of Their Ability to Keep the Cholera Out.—Rigid Quarantine Regulations Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The government officials feel satisfied that they will be able to prevent the bringing of cholera into the country from the coast and sea ports. They have taken, they say, every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. They still regard the situation as one requiring stringent methods and these they believe they have adopted.

Yesterday afternoon a consultation was held between the Secretary of State, Foster and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding. Later they sent for officials of the Marine Hospital bureau and discussed the question of an absolute quarantine of vessels plying between this country and the infected ports of Europe. It was decided necessary at this time to take such action, but it is more than likely that it will be done before many days. There is at least one official who strongly urges an absolute quarantine, and he thinks it ought to be ordered at once.

Speaking on this today he said: "It is twenty-seven years since the United States has been visited by Asiatic cholera, and those who remember it don't want another experience of the dreaded disease. No vessel should be allowed to enter an American port from any port where cholera prevails and no question of inconvenience of tourists should enter into the matter. No vessel carrying rags or other material in which cholera is likely to be carried should be accepted from any port where the disease prevails; and lastly, special details of health officers should be sent to guard the entry of tramp steamers at every seaport. This and this alone, in my opinion, will prevent the cholera from getting a hold in this country. It is not too late now to act, but it may be so in a few days."

A Request for Co-Operation.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—The board of health has received a dispatch from the Illinois board of health asking co-operation in a request sent to United States Surgeon-General Wyman to extend the scope of his order of the 18th inst. so as to apply to all arrivals from European ports, England included, and that the order be rendered operative forthwith. A special meeting will be held Monday next to act on the request. It is not believed that there is any danger from cholera here, but steps are being taken to cleanse the city thoroughly.

A Panic Prevails at Hamburg—Unburied Dead.

HAMBURG, Aug. 25.—One hundred and sixty-nine bodies of cholera victims are awaiting burial in this city. So great is the terror caused by the cholera that it is difficult to get men for the work of burying the dead, and many assistants of undertakers have deserted their places of employment. Business is prostrate, and shipping is going to other ports. So serious is the panic that Russian munitions are now being sent to the city to procure food, as everybody tries to avoid them.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Condition of Trade and Business Generally Throughout the Country, as Reflected Through R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review—A Moderate Improvement in the Distribution of Goods and Manufacturers' More Fully Employed Business Failures, Etc.

New York, Aug. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

All aspects of the business situation appear more favorable than a week ago. There has been general thought of improvement in distribution; manufacturers are more fully employed; several great labor controversies have ended; and bank reports are somewhat satisfactory. A little more gold has gone abroad and imports of merchandise are still enormous. For three weeks at New York 40 per cent. larger than the same week's last year; while in exports from New York, the increase for the three weeks is only about 4 per cent.; but the shipments last year were phenomenal, and it is encouraging that they are not diminished. Excess of imports over exports continue later in the season than usual, but money markets are so well supplied that some outgo of gold causes no disturbance or apprehension. Moderate exports and better crop reports lead to lower prices; but receipts at the west in four days of this week have been 5,235,303 bushels, while Atlantic exports have been only 473,028 bushels. Accounts of cholera in Russia have caused heavy lowering of pork, which has fallen \$1 per barrel, and hog and lamb prices are also lower, while oil has also declined a fraction. Cotton is further depressed to 7 1/2 cents and the great accumulation of unsold stocks and better reports of the crop have caused a further decline. In the cotton market, some of the special markets have shown some improvement, those of cotton reaching 50.000 bales. Boston reports that the shoe trade is very busy, with encouraging orders from the west and better southern collections. Dry goods are doing well, but not so well as nearly to their full capacity, the clothing demand for woollens surprising the producers and taxing them to their utmost. At Philadelphia sales of dry goods are large, and more encouraging, but in chemicals steady with slow collections, and in paints and liquors quiet. At Baltimore the shoe trade is slow, but the clothing trade is slightly better. The shoe trade is slow, but the clothing trade is slightly better. The shoe trade is slow, but the clothing trade is slightly better.

At Pittsburgh raw wool is slightly better, but not so well as nearly to their full capacity, the clothing demand for woollens surprising the producers and taxing them to their utmost. At Philadelphia sales of dry goods are large, and more encouraging, but in chemicals steady with slow collections, and in paints and liquors quiet. At Baltimore the shoe trade is slow, but the clothing trade is slightly better. The shoe trade is slow, but the clothing trade is slightly better. The shoe trade is slow, but the clothing trade is slightly better.

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A WICKED FALSEHOOD.

A Fabricated Story of a Compromising Interview Between the Boston Sisters Proves to be a Reporter's Fake.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A special to the Sun from Fall River, Mass., says that the story published Thursday in the New York World purporting to be an account of an interview between the Boston sisters and the presence of Matron Regan in which Lizzie Borden is alleged to be highly prejudicial to Lizzie's interests and strongly indicative of guilt, is a fake. The special says: "It was written by a reporter who did not reach here on Wednesday until 5:15 in the afternoon. The story is also published in a Boston newspaper yesterday under the name of this reporter, who went to Boston to write it."

Mrs. Regan denied the story, as did her sister Lizzie. Lawyer Jennings says the story is a lie. Lawyer Adams denied it. In its desire to get a sensation the World accepted the story without verifying it, and in addition trimmed it down to make it appear plausible.

Sad Ending of a Pleasure Trip.

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 27.—The steam yacht Wapiti, having on board H. W. Sibley, his wife, daughter and son, two young ladies of Rochester, N. Y., and a crew of four men, was lost, Thursday, on Georgian bay. The coast and other persons, it is not yet known where, were the only ones saved. The Wapiti, which was formerly known as the Straightaway, left here about two weeks ago on a pleasure trip around Lake Huron. She was owned by Mr. Sibley, who was on board with his wife and his business partner, Mr. Barringer, of New York.

Wire Tappers Balked.

COVINGTON, Ky., Aug. 27.—Superintendent Johnson, of the Covington Western Union office, unearthed an attempt, yesterday afternoon, to tap the Latonia wires. A complete outfit of telegraph instruments, new, and valued at \$800 was found concealed behind a lumber pile along the Louisville and Nashville railroad, two miles back of the Latonia race course. A horse and buggy, which had been rented of a Cincinnati livery firm, was also found. The tappers had decamped. There is a clew as to their identity, and officers are in pursuit.

A BLUNDERING PARTY.

Only One Issue Upon Which Republicans Base Their Hopes.

Thousands of republicans emphatically announced at the polls two years ago that they were indignant at the enactment of the McKinley law, and now they are indignant at the law adopted by the republican senate in withholding action upon matters of vital interest to the country. That body refused to consider the tariff bill sent to it from the house, and thus ignored the wishes of the great majority expressed at the polls. Among other shortcomings it also declined to act on the measures looking to the admission to statehood of Arizona and New Mexico.

But there may be an apology for this masterly inactivity on the part of the controlling power in the senate. It may have been restrained by want of faith in its own wisdom, as suggested by humiliating experience. When the notorious Reed congress adjourned, after one of the longest sessions on record, boastful republicans pointed to a formidable list of enacted laws which were to bring the smile of prosperity upon the entire nation. The republicans had passed the McKinley tariff bill, the pension bill, the silver bill, the anti-trust bill, the subsidy bill, and bills admitting several new states to the union. These legislative achievements were pointed to with apparent pride and the party organs sang their praises in grand chorus.

Time wrought some radical changes, however, and the subjects of praise offerings began to grow alarmingly less. The pension legislation, the anti-trust bill, the department was badly managed, and to make matters



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worse, a movement was commenced among the veterans themselves to have the bills repealed. Business organizations all over the country united in denouncing the silver bill and the organic law of the party were forced to admit that it had some fatal defects. At length its author, Senator Sherman, introduced a bill repealing it, and the boast of glory of the republican silver legislation came to an abrupt end. The party's policy in the senate was to have the silver bill and the organic law of the party were forced to admit that it had some fatal defects. At length its author, Senator Sherman, introduced a bill repealing it, and the boast of glory of the republican silver legislation came to an abrupt end. The party's policy in the senate was to have the silver bill and the organic law of the party were forced to admit that it had some fatal defects. At length its author, Senator Sherman, introduced a bill repealing it, and the boast of glory of the republican silver legislation came to an abrupt end.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—Maj. McKinley may have been the hero of a hundred battles, but he is not known as the hero of five hundred strikes.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Republican desperation appears in the fact that the southern war-claim bugaboo is again being raised. That familiar old ghost story will frighten no one.—Detroit Free Press.

—The democrats are making a clean campaign in the west on the issues and no one has authority to try to hand round the hat for a public subscription in their name.—St. Louis Republic.

—Mr. Whitlaw Reid errs in his statement that the young men of this country are on the side of McKinleyism. Mr. Reid, like Mr. Gilroy, may be pardoned for some of his eccentric observations on the ground that he has lived so long abroad.—Boston Herald.

AN UNHANDY TARIFF.

Taxation That Does Not Conform to the Rate of Wages.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in reaching an agreement with their employers (other than the Carnegie company) submitted to a reduction of wages averaging ten per cent.

This raises an interesting and at the same time perplexing question. The republican platform says that the tariff ought to be equal to the difference between American wages and wages abroad. Maj. McKinley said he had in no case put tariff rates higher than was necessary to cover differences of cost, including labor, here and in foreign countries. Thus the party is committed to the position that the rate of duty should not exceed the difference in the wage cost of the protected article.

The difficulty arises in the application of this rule. Maj. McKinley must be presumed to have fixed his rates on the basis of the wages of 1890. As wages have just been reduced ten per cent. To preserve the symmetry of the McKinley tariff, the rates of duty ought to be reduced ten per cent. also. No such reduction has taken place, however, nor is it recalled that any McKinley organ has proposed any such change of the law.

We purposely omit saying that many articles of iron and steel are protected four times as much as is needed to cover any possible difference in labor cost, because for the time we are looking at this question from a republican standpoint. If republican platforms lay down precise rules for laying duties, republican lawmakers should conform

to them. If difference of labor cost is to be the rule, we want a self-adjusting tariff that will remove some of the bounty when wages go down. Why did they not give the president the power to issue a proclamation to reduce the tariff as wages are reduced? It would be just as safe as giving him the power to tax or untax the people on sugar, coffee, tea and hides whenever in his judgment any foreign country is not trading fair. Somehow, these legislative powers are conferred on the president only for the purpose of increasing the burdens of taxation, not to lighten them.

Wages are easily reduced, but it is hard to force down rates of taxation. Wages are adjustable, but the tariff is non-adjustable, except when the party of reform controls both houses of congress and the presidency.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ABOUT WEST VIRGINIA.

Republicans Hope That Are Without Foundation.

The republican organs seem to be fairly confident that the democrats will lose the state of West Virginia this fall, or, if they are not, their expressions of opinion are insincere. We do not know, nor do they state, on what their hopes are based, except the general favorable reports made to Chairman Carter. The fact that Mr. Elkins firmly declined to be the candidate of his party for governor would indicate that he does not share the confidence professed by the party papers. He is undoubtedly very popular in the state, and his nomination would have done more to carry it for the democrats than any one thing the party could do, and that result would give Mr. Elkins a prestige



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a national politics that he certainly cannot and can hardly win in any other way. He has declined the chance, and it is impossible to infer that he did not think it worth accepting. We notice, by the way, that the chief orator at the republican convention took pains to assure his hearers that there would be no United States marshals at the polls this year. Can it be that the force bill is as unpopular in republican circles as in democratic circles in the south? Is it intended solely to fire the northern heart?—N. Y. Times.

COMEDY ON THE RAIL.

An Old Gentleman and a Young Woman the Only Actors.

A girl about eighteen years old sat next the window in the rear car of an elevated railroad car the other day. In spite of the steaming weather she looked cool and fresh in her white India muslin frock, and her large, blue eyes looked out innocently upon a hot and profane generation. Upon her head she wore a big, wavy hat of white, and when she looked down at the crown of which was a garland of great flaming poppies, which dangled loosely from their rubber stems.

The car was an old one, and there was no little feat to separate the person sitting where she did from the person sitting in the seat next to her. The girl was sitting in the seat next to her, and she was looking at him with a look of momentary suspicion which changed to puzzled surprise.

By this time several persons sitting near the window were looking at her indulging in broad grins, which did not add to the peace of mind either of man or girl. But they gradually resumed their former attitudes, and again the poppies dangled against the skull of the unhappy old gentleman, who turned around sharply when the trailing flower brushed against his nose. With a look of mingled disgust and relief—because he understood at last—he turned his bald spot toward the window, while his neighbors smiled at the close of the comedy and the girl continued to look cool and fresh as the train sped on, wherein was much that she didn't know about.—N. Y. Times.

A Poser.

Tom Duffee is a devotee of amateur photography, and one of those enthusiasts who can never see one of his family in a comfortable position without insisting upon taking a plate on the spot. He always prepares for the process by twisting the sitter into some outlandish attitude on the plea of making things more artistic. Not long ago there was a woman in the family who was a member of a photographic club to which Tom belongs, at which was displayed the fruits of the efforts of members to immortalize their friends. In one corner hung a group of figures twisted into the most extraordinary positions, the general aspect being that of pictures taken from sitters partly in a daze.

"Who in the world are these persons?" one of the visitors asked, pausing before them, and examining them with interest.

"I know nothing about it," responded a bystander; "but they look to me like some of Tom Duffee's strained relations."—Youth's Companion.

The British government is building two gunboats for service on Lake Nyassa. The presence of the armed vessels on the lake will be of material assistance in arresting the slave trade, one of its great sources. Gunboats already patrol Lake Tanganyika for the same purpose.

UNLAWFUL AMBITION.

An Example Worthy Every Young American's Emulation.

Gen. U. S. Grant tells us in his autobiography:

"I never dared seek promotion. I was afraid if I sought it I might get into positions whose responsibilities I could not fill. I preferred to take promotion as it came to me providentially."

An utterance characteristic of "the hammer of the north" and worthy of highest consideration. There is an ambition which is laudable, the spur of men's best work, the voice which bids us arise and fulfill our appointed mission. It has called such men as Grant from the tan-yard and Lincoln from his law-office. And its call was only the echo of that supreme cry, the demand of the sovereign democracy, that these men should guide the ship of state through every tempestuous sea, until she rode the waves of peace and freedom. They came, they saw, they conquered.

And when they had obeyed the voice which bade them issue from the ranks of our commonwealth, their work being ended, one sank into his grave as a martyr for the public take, the other remained behind, in unstudied and simple dignity and greatness, to give the testimony quoted above.

Our great republic offers to every young man within its bounds an even chance. She affords excuse for every "hobby" and "hobby" and every other rather, notoriety, than any other government upon the face of the earth.

Here is the avenue, clearly marked out. Come forward, competitors, with noble ideals, high purposes and patient energy for their accomplishment. Then is the result so secret that a man can not succeed in public life here may console himself he would have done infinitely worse anywhere else.

But should it not be clearly understood that there must be no abuse of those inestimable privileges? And, we are afraid, if understood, it is not always acted upon.

America needs men who will do something for their country, not those who with unlawful ambition eternally seek for their country to do something for them; and in the end, the man who does not find away the last of power which bids him grasp his own, and not the public good, will be left a stranded wreck by the flood-tide of popular judgment.

So has it been in numberless instances in the past. A brilliant career has gone out into confusion and darkness; and when the man who has failed asks, "Why is this?" the answer was: He failed because he sought the office, and the office sought not him.

The words of Grant are indeed a direction toward true success, which our young citizens should keenly notice and inwardly digest.—N. Y. Ledger.

ST. LOUIS.

Everybody Planning to Visit the Western Metropolis.

A Carnival of Unusual Brilliance—Six Miles of Illuminated Streets—Seventy-Five Thousand Lights—Other Special Attractions.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The city this evening is a blaze of light. Along over six miles of the business streets 75,000 electric and gas lights are shining through globes of many tints, producing an effect which baffles description, and which exceeds anything ever seen in modern days or immortalized by the pens of oriental poets. The city is crowded with guests, and the universal expression of opinion is that great is the reputation of St. Louis as a carnival city, the metropolis of the west and southwest has annihilated all records this year. In addition to the countless arches and clusters of many-colored globes, there are ten splendid set pieces, in which the latest triumphs of electricity are displayed. The most prominent of these is on Twelfth street, between Washington avenue and Olive. It is a great electrical panorama which opens up with a silent, but overpoweringly eloquent, description of the discovery of America, goes on to show the reputation of St. Louis as a carnival city, the metropolis of the west and southwest has annihilated all records this year. In addition to the countless arches and clusters of many-colored globes, there are ten splendid set pieces, in which the latest triumphs of electricity are displayed. The most prominent of these is on Twelfth street, between Washington avenue and Olive. It is a great electrical panorama which opens up with a silent, but overpoweringly eloquent, description of the discovery of America, goes on to show the reputation of St. Louis as a carnival city, the metropolis of the west and southwest has annihilated all records this year. In addition to the countless arches and clusters of many-colored globes, there are ten splendid set pieces, in which the latest triumphs of electricity are displayed. 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